The Rail Splitter.

"The People of the United States are the Rightful Masters of both Congress and Courts."—Abraham Lincoln.

VOL. I. CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1860. NO. 5.

UP FOR THE CONFLICT.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Tune—"*Gaily the Troubadour.*"

Up to our altars, then
Haste we and summon
Courage and loveliness,
Manhood and woman;
Deep let our pledges be,
Freedom for ever;
Truce with oppression,
Never! oh, never!

By our own birthright,
Granted of Heaven,
Freedom on sea and earth,
Be the pledge given;
If we have whispered truth,
Whisper no longer;
Speak as the tempest does—
Sterner and stronger.

Still be the tones of truth
Louder and firmer,
Startling the haughty South
With the deep murmur.
God and our Charter's right!
Freedom for ever!
Truce with oppression,
Never! oh, never!

ILLINOIS TO KENTUCKY.

Letter from Hon. W. P. Thomasson to Hon. G. Robinson.

Chicago, July 11, 1860.

Hon. G. Robinson, Lexington, Ky:

Sir: Your letter of the 2d inst., to Messrs. Bullock, Prentice and Pope in response to an invitation to the Union meeting at Louisville, on the 3d, published in the Louisville *Journal* of the 6th of this month, has been read with care, and it fails to satisfy my mind. My objection is that you have not observed your usual tact in stating principles, and then drawing conclusions by fair reasoning and analogy. You charge that the Republican party is sectional, and your only proof offered is that they have selected two Northern men as their candidates, "without any hope of getting one Southern vote." Will it make the Union party sectional if Bell and Everett do not get a Northern vote? You must acknowledge this would be a very unsatisfactory test. Now, without pretending to speak for any person or party besides myself, your attention is kindly invited to the following statement, and you are most respectfully requested to say wherein there is error. The Republicans claim and believe that they are the Constitutional and National party. They say the fathers who established our Government viewed slavery as an institution to be avoided, that although it was necessary to refer to the slave trade, and to fugitive slaves, such was their repugnance to slavery that they would not use either the words *slaves* or *slavery* in the Constitution. That the legislation and public sentiment of the country often expressed and encouraged the hope that the States would progress as they had commenced to abrogate slavery until the evil should be entirely eradicated. In short, they claim that freedom is national, slavery local; that slavery is peculiarly a State institution, and can exist only by law. They say a different sentiment was never intimated by a statesman of any pretensions, until Mr. Calhoun introduced his resolutions in the Senate on the 19th February, 1847. If these are the facts in the case, how can the Republicans, who ask nothing further, be called sectional? Such a condemnation would include not only the founders of our Government, but also all those who have administered it for the first three-fourths of a century of its existence.

No military triumph recorded in history, nor the appearance of Columbus before his sovereigns, recounting the discovery of a New World, nor even George Washington surrendering his commission to the Continental Congress, after a war of seven years, in which he established our liberties and justly won the appellation of Father of his Country, surpassed in moral grandeur the act of Henry Clay, who, on returning from Washington and finding the public mind much excited upon the subject of slavery, stood upon the steps of the Court House in Lexington, and in a speech to perhaps a thousand of his neighbors and constituents, (slave owners) solemnly declared "that *no earthly consideration could ever induce him to vote for the extension of negro slavery over another inch of free territory.*" It will be recollected this was the same Henry Clay who said *he would rather be right than be President*, and singular as it may seem, all who knew him believed in the truthfulness of the declaration.

With the evidence of Mr. Clay and the hundreds of other good and great men of the South who have denounced slavery before them, the Republicans are constrained to believe that slavery is not fit to be encouraged, and so decided is their conviction that unless they can be satisfied that they are materially mistaken in their position, they will carry out their solemn and fixed determination, which is *that slavery shall not be introduced into the Territories.* They say the South, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, has forced this issue upon the country, and that if the result causes any secession from the Union, the South will alone be responsible, as she will be the greatest sufferer by it.

We read that when the question of banishing Aristides was before the Athenians, a voter, without knowing him, requested Aristides to prepare his ticket; the mode was to write the name of the person to be banished on a shell kept for that purpose. "Why," said Aristides to the voter, "what has Aristides done for which you wish him banished?" "Oh, nothing," was the answer, "only I am weary of hearing him called *the just.*" So it seems to be with many of our Democratic friends when they contrast the moral worth of the candidates for the Presidency, they seem to weary of hearing Abraham Lincoln called by his neighbors and those who know him best, *Honest Old Abe*, and the Republicans will doubtless thank you for your testimony in his behalf where you say you "are acquainted with Mr. Lincoln, and that you have no doubt of his integrity and patriotism, and have faith that if elected his administration would not be controlled by any kitchen cabinet, and would be honest and national." Such an endorsing from such an adversary, is indeed no faint praise.

The Republicans claim that in selecting Lincoln and Hamlin as their representative men, they have anticipated your wholesome advice. "The natural and only sure remedy is for the people to set up for themselves, repudiate the pestilent politicians, who, playing with them as puppets, have already degraded large masses into spoilsmen and sectional belligerents." It is a truthful boast of friends that neither Lincoln or Hamlin ever swerved from a scrupulous discharge of conscientious duty, and the feeling is that they are of and with the people.

You will please excuse my apparent want of courtesy in thus addressing you through the public press. We have both arrived at that period of life when after the wants of our immediate families, our chief temporal care should be the welfare of our beloved country; and if either of us shall have learned wisdom from experience, there seems to be a fitness in communicating it to our fellow-citizens at this particular juncture.

There is no need of being reminded of your superiority over me both as a speaker and writer; but we learn a lesson from the good Book, replete with instruction, and which forcibly illustrates my position, for Truth may be fitly compared to a smooth stone out of the brook, and Justice to a sling, which in the hands of a stripling may overcome a mighty giant. Armed thus with conscious rectitude and good intentions, you are provoked to a friendly controversy, that the country may have the benefit of your superior intelligence and safe experience. Your friend,

W. P. Thomasson.

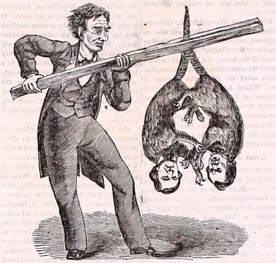
A True Picture of Democracy.

An extract from a speech delivered before the "Young Men's Associate Congress of Chicago" by J. W. Merrill *Esq., as pro forma representative from N. H.*

Democracy in Tableaux.

"Let me now present the living picture! Democracy as she is—Democracy as she stands in unmantled and unmasked presence? I have her now! I see her in *tableaux* before me! She bears the Babylonian mark upon her brow! *Falsehood* is upon her tongue! Her neck is twined with venomed, serpentine *seditions*, *asp-like hates* and scorpioned *cruelties*. Her bosom is leprous with the virus and canker of corruption! The "scarlet letter" is upon her hip and rottenness is upon her thigh? From her mouth escapes fiendly *abuse*; in her hand is the *deceiver's plot? Dishonesty*, vile, cringing sycophantic and cowardly *dishonesty* stoops cringingly at her feet? Boastful *bribery* sits at her right, and jealous *treachery* upon her left? Distasteful, *wrong* clothed in the "livery of state" pompously marches and counter-marches before her, eager to do her bidding. Here stand lowly prowling *menials*, there stalk on missions of mischief, venial and vain *hirelings*. Yonder grouped in the back ground behold the cruel *Slave-master*, and the *merciless Slave-driver*—the *titulated oligarch*, and the Congo cruiser, the hungry *office-seeker* and the defaulting *post-master*; still beyond and beside them crouches the manacled slaveling and the bold furious blood-hound. Such is Democracy, but the picture is not yet complete. There hang the noble forms of Washington, of Jefferson and of the immortal Adams' in effigy. Here! oh, my God forgive them, they know not what they do—here lie the dismantled, disinterred forms of the patriot dead, robbed of burial and of burial trophy because they *willed* that Columbia should become all free. Here the base desertlings of correct principle are busy in tearing the scroll of human rights to tatters and *maudlins* and *marauders* are exultingly trampling them under their Godless feet. Here the partisan in power is using the Gilead's balm of the Constitution as a styptic touch to the gapping wounds of a sore and lacerated conscience. Vicious and vice gone paltroons of party lust are plucking the stars from our banner, and writing upon the battlements of the Capitol, "*Slavery is national!*" Such is Democracy! Well may *justice* unvailed in the distance look on with sad and vengeful eye. Well may *mercy* raise her hands imploringly and bathe her face in tears! Well may virtue blush; and *love* and the *graces* hiding their heads retreat with scorn. Well may our fleet-winged messenger, the gay bird of the morning, the boldly soaring Eagle, shrieking from its aerie spread, its wing for cloudland, seeking safety 'neath the shadows of the sun; poor creature, disconsolate fowl, no wonder thou art terror-stricken and affrighted, to grasp the circle of thy vision and to see as thou sees't. The bald Northern winds, aye! *Boreas* or the June breeze, would fly hence to escape the tainting breath of latter-day corruptionists. But stay thee! *Truth*, mighty *truth* speaks and her words must be heeded though the Heaven's fall. The night of barbarism ceases—the star of hope appears—along the disk of our political sky a dazzling and auspicious, a radiant beam of light is set afloat—cheer thee, it is, it is our Bethlehem's signet—it is the dawn of our future joy—a brighter ray gilds the sky—a fair form approaches, it is the "Angel of Promise" bearing aloft the sceptre of right! she speaks! she plants one foot upon the Rockies, and the other upon the Alleghanies and declares by him that rules the nations of the earth and "doeth all things well;" "The days of Democracy are finished?" "Godless demagogues shall rule no longer?" "Let the star of true Republicanism be lighted?" Let the sceptre be given to Abraham as President! Let it bud and blossom in his hand as the rod of Aaron? Hear it, hear it, oh, ye nations! the year of American jubilee has come! Return ye *rail-split* Democrats—get you home?

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.—No. 5.



THE SPLIT-TAIL DEMOCRACY.

Old Abe.—*Here's a rail specimen of the Split-tail Democracy,*
Douglas.—"*We are all Democrats.*"
Breckinridge.—"*So we are.*"

* * *

For "The Rail Splitter."

RAIL LYRICS.—No. 5.

The deed is done, their day is o'er,
Two possums fought at Baltimore;
Now let them scratch, and let them wail,
Old Abra'm has them "*in a rail.*"

Well let them fight, and let them bite,
And quarrel for the bone;
The maxim says, at such a time—
"The honest get their own."

T. Rail, Esq.

The Homestead Bill.

A LEAF FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The *Register*, a few days ago, with a recklessness, which lacked even the semblance of truth, endeavored to make capital against Mr. Hamlin, by charging that he had opposed the Free Homestead Bill. We at the time characterized the false statement as it deserved; but our able contemporary of the Aledo *Record*, who has examined the journals of Congress, goes further and contrasts the action of Mr. Hamlin with the course of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Fitzpatrick on the Homestead Bill in the following sweeping article:

On the 17th of February 1859, (*App. Cong. Globe, Part* 2, *Page* 1074) Mr. Wade moved to postpone prior orders, and take up the House Homestead Bill. On this motion Mr. Hamlin voted *yea*, Mr. Fitzpatrick voted *nay*, and *Mr. Douglas did not vote at all.*

Again, on the same day, when a vote was taken to keep the Homestead Bill before the Senate, (*Page* 1076,) Mr. Hamlin voted *yea*, Mr. Fitzpatrick voted *nay*.

Again, on the same day, (*Page* 1076,) on a motion to discuss the Consular, and Diplomatic Bill instead of the Homestead Bill, Fitzpatrick voted *yea*, and Hamlin *nay*.

On the 16th of February, 1859, (*Page* 1143,) on a motion to take up the Homestead Bill, Hamlin voted *yea*, Fitzpatrick *nay*, and *Douglas did not vote.*

Again on the 25th of February, (*page* 1392,) Mr. Doolittle moved to postpone the Bill for the acquisition of Cuba, and take up the Homestead Bill, and upon this motion Hamlin voted *yea*, and Fitzpatrick *nay*. *Mr. Douglas voted nay*, also preferring "niggers for the niggerless" to "land for the landless."

Upon this motion Mr. Wade spoke as follows:

"I am very glad this question has at length come up. I am glad too that it has antagonized with the nigger question.—[Laughter.] We are 'shivering in the wind,' are we sir, over your Cuba question? You may have occasion to shiver on that question before you are through with it. Now, sir, I have been trying here nearly a month to get a straight forward vote upon this great measure land for the landless. I glory in the measure. It is the greatest that has ever come before the American Senate, and it has come and there is no dodging it. *The question will be,* SHALL WE GIVE NIGGERS TO THE NIGGERLESS OR LAND TO THE LANDLESS. [Applause in the galleries.]

But we proceed with the record:

On the 3d of April, 1860, (*page* 1508) on a motion to postpone the Senate Homestead Bill with a view of taking up that of the House, Hamlin voted *yea*, Fitzpatrick *nay*, and Douglas not at all.

On the 5th of April, (*page* 1560) on motion to postpone the Homestead Bill for the Indian Appropriation Bill, Fitzpatrick voted *yea*, and Mr. Hamlin voted *nay*.

On the 10th of May, (*page* 2042) on motion to substitute the House Bill for that of the Senate Hamlin voted *yea*, Fitzpatrick *nay*. It was in this connection with this action that Mr. Hamlin defined his position in favor of the House, and against the Senate bill as follows:

"I am very much in the same situation with the Senator from Massachusetts, with this distinction: I am against the bill and I am going to vote against it; I am going to leave a record consistent with my judgment. I think the bill is wrong. I do not think there would be much harm in worshipping it, for I do not think it bears any similitude to anything above the earth or beneath the skies that you can call a homestead. The men who have taken it under their peculiar care, are the enemies of the homestead principle, and they propose to pass it. I am perfectly willing they should do so; but they tell us, and tell us very frankly that it is not a homestead bill, and it is not. Now, sir, it being no homestead bill, I will not vote for it. I voted to substitute the House bill for this bill; but those who have control of the matter have put it in a position which I think is unjust. There are things in that bill for which I cannot vote. There are things that ought to go into it to make it justifiable, to enable me to give it my vote. For these reasons I shall vote against it."

And he did vote against it, while those Republicans who voted for it did so under protest.

On the 29th of May, (*page* 2420) on a motion to disagree with the House, Fitzpatrick voted *yea*, and Hamlin *nay*—Douglas did not vote.

On the final vote—that of passing the bill over the President's veto—the following was the vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clarke, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foote, Foster, Gwin, Hale, *Hamlin*, Harlan, King, Lane, Latham, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—28.

Nays—Messrs. Bragg, Chesnut, Crittenden, Davis, *Fitzpatrick*, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, (Tenn.) Johnson, (Ark.) Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Powell, Sebastian, Wigfal, Yulee.—18.

Mr. Douglas did not vote.

It will now be seen from the partial record we have given:

1. That Fitzpatrick, the Douglas nominee for Vice President, was a sworn enemy to the Homestead Bill; and an analysis of the votes will show that his Democratic brethren were almost universally with him.

2. Judging from these votes, Mr. Douglas has felt in relation to the Homestead Bill much as he does on the slavery question—he "don't care whether it is voted up or voted down."

3. That Hamlin has been a firm and persistent friend of the measure, from first to last, and—

4. We may add, that the attempt of the *Register* to falsify the record, proves it unworthy of confidence in any matter in which it is interested.—[Springfield Journal.

Douglas vs. Johnson.

We have already alluded to the inconsistency of the "Squatter Sovereigns" in nominating Herschel V. Johnson for Vice President, on the same ticket with Douglas. The Buffalo *Advertiser* expresses the opinion that the ticket ought to please both North and South—or rather both Interventionists and non-Interventionists. Mr. Douglas belongs to the latter, and Mr. Johnson to the former. Mr. Douglas refused to consent to a Slave Code. Mr. Johnson will have one. Mr. Douglas would leave the whole question to the residents of Territories. Mr. Johnson denies that they have any right to decide for themselves. There cannot be framed a more positive contradiction of that doctrine which is the especial glory of Stephen A. Douglas, than the following resolution, reported by Gov. Johnson to the Convention which sent him to Baltimore, signed by his own name and advocated by him. Here it is:

Resolved, That the citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle, with their property of any kind, in the organized Territories of the United States, and that under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Dred Scott, which we recognize as the correct exposition of the Constitution in this particular, slave property stands upon the same footing as all other descriptions of property, and that neither the General Government, nor any Territorial Government, can destroy or impair the right to slave property in the common Territories, any more than the right to any other description of property; that property of all kinds, slaves as well as any other species of property, in the Territories, stand upon the same equal and broad Constitutional basis, and subject to like principles of recognition and protection, in the legislative, judicial, and executive departments of the Government.—Gov. Herschell V. Johnson.

This is the ultra Southern view of the subject. It denies the whole doctrine of Popular Sovereignty so far as that miserable cheat and sham can be called a doctrine. For, while the absurd contradiction between the candidates for President and Vice President upon the same ticket, has a strange look, it has no real importance except as it shows the wretched subterfuges to which ambitious men will resort. Douglas is only nominally a non-Interventionist. He would keep the question out of Congress, but in his letter of acceptance, he places it altogether in the hands of the Supreme Court, admits that it has been adjudicated by that tribunal in favor of Slavery, and leaves the matter there, fully and irrevocably settled. What is the advantage? Why care whether the power was originally in Congress or the people, so long as the Supreme Court intervenes and strips both of all power? If the Supreme Court held anti-extension-of-Slavery opinions upon the question in the Territories, is it presumable that Judge Douglas would be so ready as he is to subject Popular Sovereignty to the disposition of that Court? Where is the difference between Douglas and Breckinridge, so long as the latter only asks that Congress may pass laws to enforce a decision which Judge Douglas admits to be constitutional? If it is a *res adjudicata*, as Douglas says, why not accept it and consent that Congress should pass laws to enforce the provisions of the Constitution? The answer is that some show of difference is necessary in order to secure votes at the North for Douglas; but to outsiders it seems that, if one were a democrat at all, he might as well be a whole democrat and go for Breckinridge, who is willing to take the consequences of his own logic.

Among the objections urged against Lane, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, by the Douglas men in this city, are the following:

First—He spells God with a little *g*.
Second—He spells barracks *barrax*.
Third—He spells dirt with two *t's*.
Fourth—He can't drink as much whisky as Douglas.
Fifth and last—He can't keep a hotel.—[Dubuque Times.

Republicanism in Kentucky.

We find the following conclusive article as to the identity of the principles maintained in the Chicago Platform, and those upheld by Henry Clay, in the Louisville Journal of a late date.—It speaks well for Kentucky Republicanism:

In the Journal's article of the 19th, commenting on the nomination of Mr. Lincoln at Chicago, particular attention is drawn to the latter clause of the eighth section of the platform previously adopted, which is denounced in the following terms: "Thus the Republican party renews with fresh intensity its vows of hostility to the South."

Your attention is respectfully called to the following passages from Henry Clay's speeches in the Senate in 1850, placed in juxtaposition with the parallel passages of the Chicago Platform:

Henry Clay's speech in the Senate, 1850.	*Sec. 8, Chicago Platform.*
"I take it for granted that what I have said will satisfy the Senate of that first truth, that slavery does not exist there by law, unless slavery was carried there the moment the treaty was ratified under the operations of the Constitution of the United States."	"The Normal condition of all the Territory of the United States is that of Freedom."
Henry Clay's speech in the Senate, 1850.	*Sec. 7, Chicago Platform.*
"I must say, that the idea of *co instantia* upon the consummation of the treaty the Constitution of the United States spread itself over the acquired country and carried along with it the institution of slavery is so irreconcilable with any comprehension or any reason which I may possess, that I hardly knew how to meet it."	"The new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into all or any of the territories of the United States is a dengerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself."
Henry Clay's speech in the Senate, 1850.	*Sec. 8, Chicago Platform, Last Clause.*
"While I am willing to stand aside and make no legislative enactment one way or the other to lay off the territories without the Wilmot Proviso on the one hand or without an attempt to introduce a clause for the introduction of slavery into the territories; while I am for rejecting both the one and the other, I must say that I cannot vote for any express provision recognizing the right to carry slaves there."	"And we deny the authority of Congress or a Territorial Legislature or of any individual to give legal existense to slavery in any territory of the United States."

Now, in these, in both alike we have the three fundamental principles laid down:—

First, that slavery does not exist primarily in the territories by law, and as a consequence that freedom does.

Secondly, that the Constitution does not carry it there.

Thirdly, that it should not be legislated there.

The only difference between the Republican platform and Henry Clay is that while while the former denies the right to do a thing, the latter says he would not exercise it though he might possess the right: "vows" certainly as intensely hostile in the one case as in the other. In fact, if the hostility consists in denying the South the legal sanction of slavery in the territories, Henry Clay's position is more hostile than the Chicago Platform, for it is more offensive to refuse a request by saying, "I can help you, but I will not," than by saying, "I cannot help you—I have not the power." But we are content to stand where Henry Clay stood. If he was hostile to the South, so are we. But was Henry Clay hostile to the South? The qustion is answered by its own statement, and reflects the stigma rather on those whose doctrines suggest the aspersion.

A Chicago Delegate.

Senator Hamlin's Record.

The Syracuse Journal thus epitomises the congressional record of the republican candidate for Vice President, on the slavery question:

In 1845, as a member of the house of representatives, Hannibal Hamlin voted *against* the joint resolution to *annex* Texas, notwithstanding he had to oppose the popular decision of his party in doing so.

In 1847, Mr. Hamlin voted for the *Wilmot Proviso*, in order to keep our prospective acquisition from Mexico free from the taint and curse of slavery.

In 1848, Mr. Hamlin voted in the United States senate for the *slavery restriction* clause in the bill for the organization of the territorial government of Oregon.

In 1850, Mr. Hamlin voted to insert a *similar restriction* in the bills organizing Utah and New Mexico, and that measure failing, voted against the bills organizing those territories without slavery prohibition, and in so doing he obeyed the explicit instructions of the democratic legislature of Maine.

In 1850, also, Mr. Hamlin's voice was the *first* raised in the United States Senate for the unqualified, unconditional admission of California as a *free* state, and his speech on this question was one of the ablest delivered during that session of Congress.

In 1850, likewise, Mr. Hamlin voted *against* that bill of abominations, the *fugitive slave law.*

In 1850, Mr. Hamlin voted *against* the bill giving *ten millions* of dollars to Texas for territory that never belonged to her.

In 1854, Mr. Hamlin voted against that wicked measure, the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

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THE

Rail Splitter.

CHARLES LEIB, EDITOR.

OFFICE—No. 65 RANDOLPH-STREET, (up stairs.)

Traveling Agents.

E. DENMAN and D. J. BURRELL are Agents for "THE RAIL SPLITTER." Will not our Republican friends assist them in getting up Clubs.

CHICAGO, JULY 21st, 1860.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Of Illinois.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
Of Maine.

Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE,
LEONARD SWEET, of McLean,
JOHN M. PALMER, of Macoupin.
1st District—A. C. FULLER, of Boone.
2d " —WM. B. PLATO, of Kane.
3d " —LAWRENCE WELDON, of De Witt.
4th " —WM. P. KELLOGG, of Fulton.
5th " —J. STARK, of Hancock.
6th " —J. C. CONKLING, of Sangamon.
7th " —H. P. H. BROMWELL, of Coles.
8th " —T. G. ALLEN, of Randolph.
9th " —JOHN OLNEY, of Gallatia.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RICHARD YATES,
Of Morgan County.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
VITAL JARROT,
Of St. Clair County.
FOR AUDITOR,
JESSE K. DUBOIS, *of Lawrence.*
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
OZIAS M. HATCH, *of Pike.*
FOR TREASURER,
WM. BUTLER, *of Sangamon.*
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NEWTON BATEMAN, *of Morgan.*

DOUGLAS & NON-INTERVENTION.

In examining the record of the different candidates for the Presidency, we fiund no one as vulnerable as that of the pet of the place hunters, and time servers of the Northwest—Stephen A. Douglas. In this community, it is regarded as an insult to charge that he has been inconsistent, and meets with a prompt and emphatic denial in such a bold, impudent and assuming manner as to induce the belief among those who are familiar with his record, that his course has been consistent, and that he has never occupied any other than non-intervention ground. When John A. McClernand, in his celebrated Alton speech in 1854 exposed the duplicity and double dealing of Judge Douglas, fiercely and bitterly was he assailed; and although it was a notorious fact that he has strong pro-slavery proclivities, was denounced by the Douglas orators and papers as an abolitionist.

They denied that he had ever been the warm and decided advocate and defender of the Missouri restriction, yet we find that on the 23d of October, 1848, he declared in a speech at Springfield—

"The Missouri Compromise had an origin akin to that of the Constitution of the United States, conceived in the spirit of fraternal affection, and CALCULATED TO REMOVE FOREVER THE DANGER WHICH SEEMED TO THREATEN, AT SOME DISTANT DAY, TO SEVER THE SOCIAL BONDS OF UNION. All the evidence of public opinion at that day seemed to indicate that this Compromise had been canonized in the hearts of the American people as a sacred thing, which no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb."

With this speech staring them in the face they have the unblushing impudence to insist that he *has always* advocated the doctrine of non-intervention, and it is but a short time since James C. Allen, the Douglas candidate for Governor, so announced at Jacksonville from the stump. It is an easy matter to make assertions, but sometimes the wisest of men fail to prove them.

We charge, that at one time, Judge Douglas was one of the strongest advocates of the doctrine of Congressional intervention in the country, and can prove it by the record, for figures and votes do not lie, nor does the Congressional Globe misrepresent votes of members of Congress.

It will be remembered, that one of the last acts of the Administration of President Tyler, was the annexation of the Republic of Texas to the United States. Judge Douglas, then a member of the lower house of Congress, having strong free soil proclivities, and anxious that nothing should be done to interfere with the Missouri Compromise, offered an amendment to the joint resolution for the admission of Texas, which declared that slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited in any State or States that should be formed out of the territory acquired from Texas, north of the Missouri Compromise line.

Do the Douglas leaders deny this and ask the proof? If they do, we ask them to refer to his Congressional record, and they cannot fail to be satisfied that their Demi-God has been on all sides of every question.

But there are innumerable instances, in which he sustained with his vote and speeches the Congressional intervention doctrine. He voted for the bill creating and organizing the Territory of Oregon, and in his place in the United States Senate, on the 13th of March, 1850, boasted, when answering the attack upon the Missouri Compromise of Mr. Calhoun, that "in 1846, it received the support of every southern member of the House of Representatives—Whig and Democrat, without exception, as an alternative measure to the Wilmot proviso. And again, in 1848, as an amendment to the Oregon bill, *on my motion*, it received the vote, if I recollect right, and I do not think that I can possibly be mistaken, of every southern Senator —Whig and Democrat, even including the Senator from South Carolina, himself."

"My great principle," that was brought to this country in the Mayflower, but for which he has taken out a patent-right, was not thought of then. The position he held was that of the fathers of the Democratic party, of Jefferson himself, and of all the wisest, purest and best men of the Republic—it is the doctrine held to-day by the Republican party, the right of Congress to prohibit the introduction of Slavery into territory now free.

Why Judge Douglas has changed, is best known to himself. If he was honest in the repudiation of his views on that question we have no fault to find, but if, as we believe, he struck down the Compromise line for the sake of satisfying the south of his devotion to their interest, so as to secure their votes for the Presidency, he deserves to be execrated by all good and true men.

Ippecac for the Democracy.

It will be recollected by those who were in attendance at the Chicago Convention, that when Mr. Curtis of New York, moved to insert in the second resolution of the Platform, the extract from the Declaration of Independence, which has its place in that resolution, a delegate from Ohio, proposed to insert the Ten Commandments. This was not done, and we are glad that it was not. It is always bad policy needlessly to irritate one's opponents, and to our Democratic brethren, nothing could have been more nauseating than the Ten Commandments. They could have seen, in such a set of principles, no hope for the future, and nothing but a standing rebuke of their party policy. Against such ideas, all shades of modern Democracy could and would have united.

The Commandment—"Thou shalt not steal," could have found no favor in the eyes of any Democratic office holder, or aspirant, and the establishment of any such principle in our politics would have been as distasteful to them as the investigations of the Covode Committee, and would have shorn political life of half its glory, and fairly taken away their great incentive to political exertion.

"Deal gently with the erring," is an injunction to be regarded in all relations of life, and to have forced the Ten Commandments upon the Democratic party, so suddenly, would have been most unkind and uncharitable.

Climbing Down.

"The whole country is the theatre of your commerce, your interest and your influence, and you should sympathize with the people of the distant portions of the Republic as much as with those who are in more immediate contact with you. Hence, my friends, I expected to find the Democracy of New York standing a unit—[cries of it will]—in favor of the great principle that recognizes the rights of the citizens of every State, and leaves every State in the Union perfectly free to manage its own affairs and mind its own business, and let its neighbors' alone. (Cheers.)—[Douglas in New York.

We rather like this. It is decidedly cool, and a bold bid for Southern votes.—"In favor of the great principle that recognizes the rights of the citizens of every State, and leaves every State in the Union free to manage its own affairs." Who ever denied it? Not the Republican party. It is the application of "my (humbug) principle," to the Territories that he objects to; and here we have the great embodiment of that principle on the eve of a Presidential election passing it by in silence and trying to mollify the latter by inducing the opinion that he has abandoned his Popular Sovereignty doctrine in the Territories, and that it is only to apply to the States. The bold defiant Douglas has got upon his knees and is begging for mercy. He has become a suppliant for Southern smiles, "a very humble man," and is willing that slavery shall be "voted up," if thereby he can secure the Presidency. It may be truly said of him, "On thy belly shalt thou crawl, and eat dirt all thy life."

Douglas Ahead.

The friends of this "little giant" in manoevering, are so determined to make a President of him, that they are about to nominate him for that office in 1864, thus virtually acknowledging a defeat in the present contest. In fact, it is now doubtful whether Douglas can get even one electoral vote in the whole 303. Judging from the present state of the political thermometer, Mr. Douglas will just take sufficient from Breckenridge in the Southern states to insure a Bell victory there, and Breckenridge will take a sufficient number from Douglas in the North, to insure every Northern state to "Honest Old Abe." The friends of Lincoln may well rejoice that so many means are before them calculated to insure success. The great claim however, and the one relied upon by the "people" is found in the principles of the Republican cause; relying upon them, they put their trust in Abraham, and rest gently upon his bosom.

Gone over.

Calkins, of the Madison Argus, has at last determined to give Douglas the cold shoulder and support the administration ticket. It is a good—a shrewd move in Calkins. He's a regular trump, and while he is patriotic enough to serve his country and party faithfully, he always has an eye to the main chances, and looks out for Calkins.

The Madison Post Office is a nice little berth, especially for an editor. Jno. N. Jones, the present Post Master is a Douglas man, and always has been for the "forty thieves" and their "allies"—could'nt be anything else. As usual, Jones is playing sharp, keeps dark and says but little. But it won't do, old Buck is determined not only to make his officials show their hands, but also to work; and the consequence will be, that Jones will soon be walking around with his official head in a basket, while Calkins will be sucking the post office teat.

When Jones was applying for his re-appointment in 1858, Calkins was also an applicant, and *buchanan* had determined to appoint "Mr. Chalky," as he called our friend of the Argus, and he would have received the commission had it not been, that Jones saved the life of the daughter of Hon. Wilson Reilly, an Anti-Lecompton member of Congress from Penn. Just then *j. b.* wanted votes for Lecompton, and the result was that Jones got the Post Office, Lecompton *got* the vote of Reilly, and at the next election he *got* left at home. Calkins evidently knows himself.

What will Mrs. Grundy Say?

At the grand Dick Merrick, sky-rocket, small giant, ratification meeting, held on the side-walk, in front of the entrance to the Tremont, *the* orator vaguely hinted that "our southern brethren" had attempted to domineer a little, and judging from a remark he made, we think he was opposed to it.

Now this will never do—what business, we would like to know, has a Democrat on the half shell to object to any thing south of Mason and Dixon's line. He might as well speak disrespectfully of the equator, or the north-pole; and besides, when she hears of it, *What will Mrs. Grundy say?* We are quite willing that Dick should put the national bird through its paces as often as he can find an opportunity, but he must'nt be hetrodox—that is *our* thunder, and Dick being a national man, must not steal it. We have no doubt that he finds dieting on east wind uncomfortable, but it is in the programme and we are sure that he is too much of a man to skip it.

A Bad Prospect.

In Racine, the other day, a well-known Emerald Islander, who is always on hand at the Caucuses in the fourth Ward, hailed an ex-Mayor in this wise:

"Arrah, George, we've got 'em this time."

"Got who?" anxiously enquired his Honor.

"The Black 'Publicans, the nager worshippers, to be shure. Eight years ago we bate 'em wid Pierce, then agin we bate 'em wid Ould Buck, both times single handed; and now to-day haven't we got *two* of the strongest min in the party afther 'em?—*Och, shure, we'll give 'em hell this time,* wid Douglas and Breckenridge."

George looked disgusted.

Sensible.

When at Beloit last week, we met, among others, our friend W. S. Rockwell, an active Democrat of that place, and a warm supporter of Stephen A. Douglas. After pitching into us in a good natured way, for having left the rotten organization called the Democratic party, he said, in the presence of half a dozen gentlemen, "if the Democratic party has become so corrupt that even Dr. Leib, strong as he was in the Democratic faith can't stand it, it is time for all honest and decent men to leave it." Such is our opinion, and we are glad to find Rockwell is getting his eyes open to the truth. Shake the dust of Democracy from your feet, repudiate a party, whose doctrines are a reproach to humanity, enlist under the banner of right; and go to work for Old Abe.

The Beloit Republicans are a noble set of fellows, and we know they will be gratified to welcome you to their ranks. "There is more joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth," &c.

The Prospect.

The race between Breckinridge and Douglas in the northern States, promises to be a very animated and exciting one.

It is a sort of a side show to be sure, as the stakes will be easily won by Lincoln, but outsiders have curiosity enough to keep up the interest. It will be, we imagine, very much like the race between the Dog and the Fox—neck and neck; if anything, the Dog a little ahead.

Is afraid.

The Pittsburg Post is fearful that the Republican Press will show up the rascality of the split-tail Democracy, and warns its readers against any statement it may make. We presume Barr is governed by the Penn. laws which declare, "the greater the truth, the greater the libel."

The Difference.

It is but four years since Virginia was the first State in the Union, in political importance. Now Illinois is her rival, and it only requires another apportionment to give her the power to which she is entitled. Illinois is a child in years, but a giant in power, furnishing already the next President of the United States.

Why is it that this child of Virginia has grown to such importance? Simply because she has devoted her energies to the cause of liberty and free labor. Whenever the right arm of a free man strikes a blow, it tells on the progress of the country. And what is true of Illinois is also true of the whole north-west, proving, that free labor pays better than slave labor. Of this fact, no man should remain ignornant. Those who review the premises acknowledge the the fact. Republicanism is based upon free-labor by free-men; hence, we find in the ranks of the Republicans, hundreds who were born and raised in the south. It is easy to understand why so many southern men are Republicans when they come to the north. It is because they have not only seen, but they have felt the curse of slavery upon their prospects, and have come to a land of freedom, and are therefore strongly attached to its principles. Look at the prosperity and progress of the free States, and compare them with the southern States, learn the cause and remain a Democrat, if you can.

The true man, the man who loves his country will give his influence to those principles and measures which tend to elevate human character, and his country. What is their in human slavery calculated to make a country prosperous? What is there in the institution so ennobling, that men of great minds advocate its existence and extension? Had Stephen A. Douglas given the influence of his great mind to the cause of freedom, and battled for the right as he has for the elevation of himself to office, in all hum an probability, his expectations would be much nearer their realization than it now is. But he has prostituted his intellect to the base purpose of self agrandisement and has sunk beneath the weight of destiny itself. He has worshipped at the false shrine, and now wages the reward to which he is entitled. In his Presidential asperations he has nothing but defeat and consequent ruin. He has followed the Democratic faith, till like it, he has nothing to advocate, save the extension of slavery.

From the great principle upon which the Republican party stand, necessarily spring the measures of Protection to home industry, internal improvement, and free homes for free people. The Democratic party oppose all these measures. Choose you which is right.

Didn't Know anything about It.

Dick Barnett of Missouri, who held a seat in Congress by fraud, and who was ousted just before its adjournment, on the occasion of his reception at St. Louis, made a speech in which he clearly showed that he is as little fitted for a seat in Congress, as is a Hottentot to appreciate the 4th of July.

A member of Congress who has so little regard for the interests of the Country as to vote against so important a measure as the tariff, because he *knew* "*so little about it,*" should not be permitted to disgrace the legislative halls of the country with his presence. Surely the great commercial and manufacturing City of St. Louis, which under the operation of a Tariff would become one of the greatest of the cities of the Union, will not disgrace itself by endorsing such a one horse political block-head.

The honorable Dick said:

"There was a Tariff bill, but, fellow-citizens, I must say that no Member of Congress has attempted to investigate this very abtruse subject of the Tariff. From the investigation I made in regard to it, I have changed my opinions *in toto* concerning it, and I believe every man in this community will agree with me, that where a man is taken from his farm, or from his office as a lawyer, or as a merchant, and elected to Congress, he can know but little concerning the operations of this Tariff. All I can say in regard to it is, that when a proper investigation of it is made, that you will agree with me, as with Old Hickory, that a judicious tariff is all that is wanted. *I voted against it because I know so little about it.* I believe the true course is to elect a committee, composed of merchants, and send them to Washington with power to adjust a tariff, and to let no politician make speeches about a tariff of which he knows nothing." [Cheers.]

Sensible.

"What chance have we of carrying Pennsylvania if one portion of us support Breckinridge and the other Douglas?"—[Genius of Liberty.

The same that Van Buren had in 1840, and Cass in 1848—the same that you have of being recognized by the "Genius of Liberty," as a genuine "Genius." Change your name, man, call yourself the "Genius of Slavery," and you will be properly named.

Sucked his Democracy.

"G. W. Jones of Tennessee, says, he sucked his Democracy from his mother's breast."—[Exchange.

We know several of the split-tail Democracy who daily suck theirs from a whiskey bottle. Their Democracy is strong in proportion to their whiskey.

The Union is Safe.

"Resolved, That the Administration of James Buchanan has confirmed the faith of the people in the enduring Union of the States."—*N. Y. State Dem. Platform*, 1858.

After such an annoucement as this, we certainly ought to have no further fears for that dear, venerable old concern—the Union. The harmonious Democracy of the State of New York, settled the question of its preservation in their Platform of 1858. We may therefore consider it safe, and the dear old Papas, composing the Constitutional Union, National "Hail Columbia," "Star Spangled Banner," E pluribus Unum, Know Nothing, Bell and Everett, party may

"bid farewell to every fear,
and wipe their weeping eyes."

We think with the Democracy of the State of New York, "that the Administration of james buchanan *has* confirmed the faith of the people in the enduring Union of the States," for if the people of this country can stand such an Administration, without open revolt, any other calamity or affliction with which Divine Providence might visit us, would be light in the comparison, and could be borne with a tolerable degree of equanimity and composure.

Deposed.

A caucus of the pretended friends of *j. b.* have placed in nomination, a State ticket, and appointed Electors. It is a miserable sham to throw Republicans off their guard. The *talented* and *distinguished* Cook has been deposed from the chairmanship of the State Central committee.

His voice in council is no more regarded than would be that of any other man with the same amount of brains. An effort is making to induce them to quietly drop their ticket, and it will be done before the Election. The Post masters believe that Douglas is stronger than his democratic opponent, and will of course cling to his coat tail. All the office holders in the State are capitulating. The Chicago Custom House is filled with Douglas men, and nine-tenths of all the census takers, appointed by Marshall Hoyne, are rampant for his election. These things are not known at Washington, or the heads of these gentlemen would soon be off.

Lincoln and Hamlin Club.

Hon. A. W. Mack, of Kankakee, addressed a large audience last Friday evening at the Lincoln and Hamlin Club rooms in a very forcible and powerful argument, confining himself mainly to State finances; in which he handled the MATTESON fraud without gloves. Mr. Mack is one of the clearest headed men we have heard for many a day. He showed plainly the manner in which the McAllister and Stebbins swindle was perpetrated, and how easily a repetition of the same could be prevented by proper management in the officers of State. His speech is to appear shortly in print, and we recommend a careful perusal of it by the citizens of the whole State.

Aaron Tyler Esq., of Knoxville, also entertained the audience with a brilliant and eloquent effort upon the principles of the party and the prospects before us. Mr. Tyler is a happy stump speaker, and will make his mark wherever he may go.

Ugliest Faction.

It is very doubtful if Mr. Breckenridge will gain any new honor from his present position as candidate of the ugliest faction of the Democratic party, for the Presidency. —[*Phil. News.*

Ugliest faction! In what respect? It has no disguises, boldly advocates the *pure* principles of Democracy as taught now, while the Douglas faction skulk like so many political sneak thieves, and in the North-West at least, *dare not* stand by the Baltimore platform. If the Editor of the *News* means that it is personally the "ugliest faction," we beg leave to differ. If he would only attend a Douglas meeting here, he would find a large number of the leaders, such great beauties, that would make excellent scare-crows for a cornfield.

A Plagiarism.

The last number of "The Central Transcript" published at Clinton, contains an admirable song, entitled "Lincoln the Hope of the Nation," and is dedicated to the Clinton Wide Awakes, by "one of 'em."

We are glad that "one of 'em" appreciates it, but think it would have been much more creditable to him to have had it published just as he cut it from "The Rail Splitter" of July 2d. It was written by Henry C. Ballard, Esq., at our request. Coltrin should talk to "one of 'em" mildly and calmly, and yet like a father, upon the impropriety of stealing the productions of other men's brains.

True.

"There are those, and we are among them, who believe that a united effort cannot divert the Electoral vote of Illinois from Lincoln."—[Ill. State Democrat.

Of course it can't. Our candidate is Abe-L, and can defeat Douglas, Breckinridge, Bell and a half a dozen more, should they be put in nomination.

Madison County.

Hon. Cyrus Edwards, and Garrett Crownover, Esq., have been nominated for the Legislature by the Republicans of Madison County. They will, beyond question, be elected.

THE MASSES MOVING!

WISCONSIN AROUSED!

GRAND MASS MEETING AT BELOIT.

15,000 PEOPLE PRESENT!

TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION BY 500 WIDE AWAKES.

On Thursday, of last week, we went to Beloit, on invitation to attend the Great Republican Mass Meeting. Early in the morning of the 13th, large delegations began to arrive, and by eight o'clock, the city was crowded. The trains from Janesville, Belvidere, Delavan and Broadhead, brought an immense concourse of people, while hundreds of farmers residing in southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois came in wagons, buggies, &c., and brought with them their wives and daughters. From the residences of many of the Republicans, hung the flag of our country, having inscribed upon it the names of two honest, true hearted sons of freedom—Lincoln and Hamlin, while half dozen large flags hung across the street.

The Wide Awake Clubs from Freeport, Janesville, Roscoe, Delavan, and a horse company from Turtle were present, and did much to add interest to the meeting. We never saw a more noble looking, intelligent set of young men, and they marched with as much precision as the best drilled military company. Six bands were there discoursing soul stirring music, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. At eleven o'clock, the procession was formed in front of the Bushnel House, by H. Northrup, Esq., Chief Marshal, and his aids, and the display was grand and imposing. It was a goodly sight to look upon. There were men of all professions, who joyously entered into the spirit of the occasion, the fire of patriotism beaming in every eye, and could the minions of the slave power who are not lost to every feeling of honor and patriotism have gazed upon them, they would not have hesitated to shake off the shackles of party, and to enter under the banner of freedom—they would have felt that Byron said truly when he wrote:

"For Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Tho' baffled oft, is ever won."

One of the most notable objects of interest in the procession was a seven-yoke ox team drawing a large wagon, upon which a number of men were engaged in splitting rails. After marching through the principal streets the procession proceeded to a beautiful grove, just on the outskirts of the city, and the speaking began. The crowd was so immense that it became necessary to erect three stands to speak from. The meeting was called to order by that whole-souled, true hearted Republican—E. R. Wadsworth, Esq., who presided at the principal stand, while L. G. Fisher, Esq., and his Hon. Mayor Bannister presided at the others.

The people were addressed by Hon. J. R. Doolittle, U. S. Senator, from Wisconsin, His Excellency Gov. Randall, and the Editor of "The Rail Splitter." From another stand by St. Gov. Noble, Carl Schurz, and Hon. C. C. Washburn; and from the third by Hon. M. P. Sweet of Illinois, Prof. Daniels and others.

So deep was the interest manifested, that long after the speaking was over, the people remained on the ground discussing the great questions of the day.

At night, Judge Doolittle and Carl Schuz again spoke, after which therr was a brilliant display of fire works, and a torchlight procession by the Wide Awakes; there being at least five hundred torches lighted.

God speed the noble men of Wisconsin in their effort to stop the spread of the blightning curse of slavery. They have right and justice on their side and will surely triumph!

To the Republicans of Beloit we are under obligations for the courtesy extended us, and what they have already done for our paper—many they continue in the good work.

P. S. We saw but one drunken man while at Beloit, and he was hurrahing for Douglas.

Met Them.

When at Beloit last week, we had the pleasure of meeting a number of our Editorial brethren, among whom were Stout of the *States Rights*, Leland of the Elkhorn *Independent*, Wells of the Beaver Dam *Citizen*, Smith of the Woodstock *Sentinel*, and of course, Perkins of the Beloit *Journal*. We like their style, and they like "The Rail Splitter."

Boasts.

"The Le Claire Register boasts that it was the first paper in Iowa to raise the name of Douglas at the head of its columns."—[Exchange.

Wonder whether the Register man was not the fellow who boasted on the occasion of a horse-thief having been sent to the penitentiary, that he *taught the chap all he ever knew.*

Dead.

"The Courier has announced that the Democratic party is dead. Let it be buried with its face downwards, so that, if it scratch out, its re-appearance will be among the Chinese."—[Louisville Journal.

The Chinese will object to that suggestion. They doubtless would prefer to have among them, either the "prairie mange," or the "seven years itch," to the Democracy, especially the Douglas wing.

Agents Wanted.

We want an active and energetic agent in every town in the North-west, to canvass for subscribers for "The Rail Splitter," to whom we will pay a fair compensation for his services. In the meantime, we call upon all Republicans who desire the success of "Old Abe," and Republican principles, to aid us in extending its circulation. Fifty cents for the campaign is a small amount.

Will not our exchanges favor us by publishing this notice?

Back Numbers.

We are still able to send the back numbers of the Rail Splitter to new subscribers, but shall not be so much longer if the present rush continues. Let our friends who are making up Clubs send in their orders as soon as possible, that they may be supplied.

At Work.

E. Denman, of this City, the Agent of "The Rail Splitter," is on the stump in Indiana and Ohio, and is doing good work for Lincoln and Hamlin. Mr. Denman is an earnest Republican, and his heart is in the work in which he is engaged.

The Rail Mauler.

The first number of "The Rail Mauler," a neat little Campaign paper, published at Brownsville, Pa., is before us. It is edited by Seth T. Hurd, one of the most spirited and racy writers in the State. Seth is an old hand at *mauling* the split-tail Democracy, and we know will do a good day's work. Pitch in, Seth, the sucker boys appreciate your efforts in behalf of "Old Abe."

Daily Nominated.

Sometime since, the Methodist Episcopal Church in Indiana expelled from the ministry a clergyman, named Daily. He is a man of distinguished ability—but is a ranting, tearing, swearing member of the split-tail Democratic party. He forgot the divine command, to "look not upon the wine," and not satisfied with that, was in the habit of making a beast of himself, and disgracing the church and his holy calling (himself he could not disgrace) by getting beastly drunk. His Democratic brethren believe him the persecuted man, and are not willing that one whose Democracy is as pure as is Daily's should be repudiated, and have nominated him for Congress.

Double Headed.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer flies at its mast-head the names of both Douglas and Breckinridge. It is evident, its editor wants to be on the strong side. It praises Douglas, compliments Breckinridge, lauds *james buchanan*, and pitches into John Forney because of his opposition to the ticket two years ago.

Take a stand, Sanderson, it will avail you little to be for either of the split-tail candidates. You can't pray, "good lord," "good devil," for the lord has nothing to do with the Democratic party. The party is especially under the charge of him, of whom it is said, "the devil never deserted its own."

Forgetful.

Stephen Arnold Douglas, in a few feeble remarks which he made recently in New York, said,

"Gentlemen, of course you will not expect a speech from me to-night for I am now, for the first time in my life in a po[illegible]ion to witness a fight without taking a [illegible]d in."

Stephen! Stephen! Stephen!
Stephen's such a liar, de debel won't bleve 'em!

Don't you remember Stephen A., the time when Bully Brooks attacked the noble Sumner? Did you have "a hand in" then? If so, it was in your breeches pocket. If you played any part in that tragedy, it was that of a sneak and a coward, who was afraid his "motives might be misconstrued."

They Differ.

"Douglas will be elected by the people," say the Cincinnati Enquirer, and scores of other Democratic papers.

"Douglas will not secure an electoral vote," say the Louisville Courier and scores of other papers of the same party.

"We are all Democrats!"

After Death.

The histories of men and parties are written after their death. The late Democratic party is now ready for history."—[Louisville Journal.

Latter day Democracy has a brief history. It was conceived in sin, brought forth in iniquity; during its life, it was the scoff of all honest men, and now those who used it most, treat it with savage contempt.

A Good Hit.—The Dubuque *Times*, in a spicy notice of a recent Democratic meeting of the Rump branch says:

"Just here a man came down the aisle distributing advertisements for 'Dr. Ford's Immediate Relief,' a certain cure for a great many ills, chief among which were 'spinal affections.' We could not but admire the fellow's sagacity in the endeavoring to introduce his remedy where it was so much needed."

It is said that the Douglas men in this city have contracted for a large amount of "Spaulding's Prepared Glue," with which they propose to unite the two wings of the party in Illinois. But it can't be done—our friend Shirley to the contrary notwithstanding.

Chips and Splinters.

Gone into Liquid-a tion?—the Illinois Democracy? Yes, gone to rottenness and Rye-water?

The *Nationals* have nominated Thomas M. Hope for Governor of this State?

They are bound to have a *Hope* at their Death!

"What is Democracy in Georgia, is Democracy in Illinois."—[Douglas.

Admitted!—"it is anything or nothing" just to suit its Partisans Just now it is getting to be pretty much—*nothing!*

It is well for our fellow-citizens to consider what we are coming to, if a Black Republican is elected President!—[*Southern Ex.*

It is well!—Let the consideration be made, and all honest and consciencious men will vote for Lincoln. It will result as the chief good of the nation. Let the "*considerotian*" be well taken by all, and Abraham surely reigneth as President.

Can't be Beat.

We have hoisted an elegant flag on our office upon which is inscribed the names of Douglas and Johnson. The flag "can't be beat."—[*Dem. Exchange.*

The men will be.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Dr. Leib's Rail Splitter.—The first number of this campaign paper has been received. It will be a live document, and we hope will be largely circulated all over the State. Dr. Leib is a spicy writer, and full of *vim* and energy; knows all the ropes, and will do good in the Republican cause. Terms for the "Rail Splitter," fifty cents. Address Chas. Leib, 65 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.—[Alton Courier.

The Rail Splitter.—"The Rail Splitter" is a live Republican campain paper, edited and published in Chicago, Ill., by Charles Leib, in 1856 a Democrat, but who has seen the error of his ways, and now supports Lincoln cordially. Each number of his paper is illustrated by a wood cut, appropriate to the campaign. The price of the paper is but fifty cents for the campaign.—[Union Co. (Pa.) Press.

"The Rail Splitter."—This is the title of a campaign paper just started at Chicago by Chas. Leib. It is a spirited, spicy, witty, argumentative sheet. Two things in the paper amused us very much, his confession how he got taken in in supporting Buchanan, and No. 1 of his Portrait Gallery. The last is "the power of the rail;" Buchanan in the Chair of State, and Lincoln with a rail prying over a rock, the Constitution, is tipping him into the sea of "oblivion" behind him in fine style. His confession is just what most all of the North would say who supported Buchanan, would they but speak out.—[Bloomington Pantagraph.

"The Rail Splitter" is the title of a spicy and spirited paper, recently started at Chicago, Ill., by Chas. Leib, editor and proprietor. Mr. Leib was formerly a Democrat, but like thousands of others, when that party adopted the extension of slavery as a plank in its platform he left it in disgust, and is now a warm advocate of the election of Lincoln and Hamlin. He deals Messrs. Breckenridge and Douglas some severe blows. If any of our friends wish to subscribe for the "Rail Splitter," by calling upon us we will take pleasure in forwarding their names and money.—[Republican Banner.

For "The Rail Splitter."

An Example for Young Men.

Many years ago a well known business man of Chicago, called at a store on Lake street and bought a sack of coffee; in making change for the same, he happened to be short five cents, which he promised to pay at a future time. The whole transaction was soon forgotten by the merchant, but not by the man of his word, for some ten days thereafter he was again seen driving up to the merchant's door, alighted, hitched his horses, went into the store and took out his pocket-book for the express purpose of paying the five cents. The merchant laughed at the simplicity of the idea, and to use his words, called it small potatoes; while the man of honor said he had promised, and his promises must be fulfilled. The merchant soon after failed and compromised with his New York creditors at from 2s. to 60 cts. on the dollar; while the hero of our sketch accumulated a large fortune, and died a few years ago, leaving over 1000,000 of dollars to his heirs. Reader, who do you think this man was? I will answer, it was Ira Couch, a name which will long be remembered as connected with the early associates of our now famous City.

Old Settler.

Douglas' Southern Vote.

"Independent" of the North American, gives the following:

The southern vote which Mr. Douglas received at Baltimore is nearly the same as at Charleston, viz:

Maryland,	2½
Virginia,	1½
North Carolina,	1
Alabama,	9
Louisiana,	6
Arkansas,	1
Missouri,	4½
Tennessee,	3
Total,	28½

Of these, Alabama and Louisiana, counting 15, were represented by bogus delegates. The regular delegates were excluded, because it was believed they would withdraw again and break up the convention. That was the reason which influenced New York in regard to their admission, and the fact is openly admitted here. It was not discovered till too late that the exclusion would operate even more disastrously than the admission. In fact, the New York delegation never realized, till the last moment, that there were radical antagonisms which could not be reconciled, and a rupture was inevitable. They have, probably, reached that conclusion now.

THE CITY.

Grand Trunk Railway.

On the fourth page of our paper will be found the advertisement of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, one of the best among the many railroads of the country. It extends from Detroit, Mich., to Portland, Maine, and in connection with the Montreal Weekly line of Steamships, is the most pleasant, expeditious and yet cheap route from Chicago to Europe. A direct trade having been opened with Europe, our citizens are interested in throwing all the trade and travel to this road they can, while to pleasure seekers, it offers advantages that no other road can. Canada is a favorite resort for those, who during the summer months, turn their backs upon our heated and bustling city, and by this route more readily than any other, can Montrea, and Quebec be reached. Besides the scenery along the line is beautiful, and some portions of it picturesque and grand—especially where it passes through the "White Mountains." A trip along the St. Lawrence, a visit to the Falls of Montmorency, and to the Plains of Abraham, where the gallant Wolfe fell, is in itself, worth more to the lover of the beautiful in nature than the price of the fare.

The cars are wide and comfortable, and the greatest attention is paid to the comfort of travelers by the Conductors. Jas. Warrack, Esq., one of our most thorough railroad and business men, is the General Western Agent; his Office is No. 12 Lake Street.

☞ The card of Turpin, Lake & Co. Commission Merchants No. 182½ South Water street, will be found on the next page. They are all old citizens, men of character and standing among the business community, and are worthy the entire confidence of all who have consignments to make. Our readers in the country will please take notice.

Sewing Machines.

It is the aim of the Chicago Sewing Machine Co., to furnish the community with a class of the most simple, practical and reliable machines in the West, for all the purposes of family sewing. Our machines are reduced in price, so that all families can afford to use them. They embrace a number of patents with all the late improvements, at prices varying from $25 to $75; the lower priced ones are especially adapted to family use; the latter for tailors' and manufacturers' purposes. To agents wishing to supply certain districts, we offer special inducements. On receipt of $25, we will send a first class double threaded machine. Address,

C. A. COOK, Agent,
Chicago.

☞ Good Boarding at 149 State St. See Advertisement.

☞ A good Cigar is a luxury that but few really appreciate. Those who do, can be accommodated by calling at the new and elegant Cigar and Tobacco store of J. G. Oakley & Co., No. 113 Randolph street.

☞ J. S. Van Duzer, No. 64 Dearborn street, has always on hand every description of Gentlemen's furnishing goods, and makes to order Clothing of every description.

Van Duzen is a trump card, and should be patronised.

☞ What is the use of occupying shabbily looking rooms, when such an air of cheerfulness can be given to your habitation or office, by calling on E. E. Rigby & Son. We never could explain why some people do live so, year after year, except on the plea of "shiftlessness," for it costs almost nothing to be as spruce as your neighbors.

☞ Several ladies have thanked us within the last week, for having suggested that the place of all others to buy Bonnets and Milinery goods of every description is at H. W. Wetherell's 54 Lake street up stairs.

Seeing our notice they dropped in, and bought bonnets with which they are delighted. Ladies, buy before it is too late.

☞ Keith, Faxon & Co., manufacturers and jobbers in Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., have an excellent assortment of that kind of goods on hand. They are among the most reliable among the business men of the City.

☞ John H. Meyer tells us that at his Cigar and Tobacco store, 74 Randolph st., he has for sale Cigars and Tobacco that cannot be beat in Chicago.

Try them.

☞ A. J. Sink, the manufacturer of Sinks celebrated Golden Aromatic Bitters, is daily receiving large orders from the Country for that pleasant and agreeable tonic. It is just the thing to drink during this hot weather, and those who use it once cannot do without it. His principal depot is 360, South Clark street.

☞ We met an *old* friend of ours a few days ago with a new head of hair. We didn't understand it, but on inquiry were informed that he had on a Wig made by John Gray, No. 77 Clark street, who is one of the best Wig and Toupee maker's in this City.

[*Communicated.*]

Writes a Letter.

The Mayor of New York, Fernando Wood, having taken sides with Douglas, writes a letter dated July 7, 1860, to the Douglas Democracy of Baltimore, and tells them why he does so. Fernando Wood is known all over the South to be so true a friend of the peculiar institution, that his passport is sufficient to enable Northern men to travel through the South without being subjected to outrage or insult of any kind. And he stated in his speeches in Connecticut, that he was constantly giving such passports at his office in New York. In other words, Fernando Wood is a man whose written certificate is of such potency in the Slave states that it furnishes a greater protection to a traveller there, than one of the most solemn stipulations of our common Constitution. Douglas, having got into bad odor in that region, no doubt unjustly, has obtained a written pass from Fernando. The reasons given by him for endorsing Stephen ought to be satisfactory and conclusive to our Southern fellow-citizens, and enable him to sojourn and travel freely in their country. The Mayor says, for he signs it Fernando Wood, Mayor, evidently intending that the certificate shall be official.

"The original secession of some of the Southern States at Charleston, appeared to have been justified upon a question of vital principle to them. Those States demanded an unequivocal declaration of the rights of the Slave States in the Territories, so as to make the platform conform to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, which had been rendered since the Cincinnati platform was adopted. But the Baltimore Convention which nominated Mr. Douglas *supplied this objection* to the Charleston Convention. It adopted the following explanatory resolution, which in my judgment should be sufficient to satisfy our friends at the South. It certainly covers the whole ground if rightfully interpreted, without prejudice, and should have been accepted by the seceding delegations.

Resolved, That in accordance with the Cincinnati platform, that during the existence of a Territorial Government, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States; should be respected by all good citizens and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the Government."

Douglas approves of this resolution in his letter of acceptance. Fernando says, that the Southern States demanded an unequivocal declaration of their rights in the territories. The States over his signature as Mayor, that this resolution "certainly covers the whole ground if rightfully interpreted without prejudice," Fernando knows that Douglas interprets it rightfully and without prejudice, or he would not endorse him. After this, Douglas ought to pass current at the South.

By giving his approval to this resolution, Douglas pledges himself in advance, that he will yield a ready and unquestioned assent to the dictates of a partisan Court.—And he who has made the Country resound with his clamor about the sacred and inherent right of the people in the territories to establish their institutions in their own way; a right descended to them from their forefathers, now at once readily and tamely agrees to shut his mouth. And why? Because the South irritated by his noise has turned away from him, and the Presidential chair is slipping from his grasp; and so at the last moment, alas too late, he eagerly attempts to throw himself into the arms of his old friends. But the South spurns him. This resolution, which upon its passage, was, as his friends boasted to give him forty thousand majority in Louisiana, and was to recall his ancient friends throughout the South; seems only to show the hollowness of the man who approves of it. And it will be found too, that the certificate of Fernando will also, be of no avail. It is all in vain. The South turns proudly to her own Son. She has never proven false to her pledges. It is in vain, therefore, for Douglas to argue that he will no longer hesitate, and chaffer with the Court about what they have decided. It is still more in vain, therefore, for him to say, and Fernando to certify, that he will stand faithfully by this last resolution, and that he will not equivocate about the words used in it. He has dallied too long with Northern sentiment. Why did his friends not bring forward this resolution before? It is melancholy to think of the fatal results of procrastination; for afterwards come the mournful words, too late. Why was not this resolution brought forward at Charleston? It required no sacrifice worth the name. For he who does not care whether slavery is voted up or voted down, can certainly care but little if it is not voted on at all. Before the South had offered her favors to her own Son, she might in proper supplication have granted them to her ancient friend. It is dreadful to think that the sacrifice of giving up of "my great principle" however tardy, should be without reward.

At all events, we are given to understand that in approving this resolution, Douglas is in earnest. He is no longer to attempt to construe away the decision; he is to interpret the decision fairly, and if the Supreme Court have not decided the matter in full, they are then invited so to decide, and told in advance, that if they do so, it will be all right. If the Supreme Court decide that all the Territories belong to slavery, and not an inch is left for freedom, no word of protest is to be uttered, but the fatal doctrines of the Court are to be carried out at once with promptness and fidelity. There can be no mistake about this. The equestrian feat of traveling along on Mason & Dixon's line, riding two horses at once, has been performed too often. The exhibition has become stale, and will no longer draw. Hereafter the cards are to be fairly shuffled, and fairly dealt, and no trump turned from the bottom of the pack.

It is as plain as day, that free institutions find no guaranty, no favor, no word of encouragement from either wing of the split-tail Democracy. Their platforms when struck resound for Slavery, but are silent as the grave for Freedom. If the doctrines of either prevail, how soon will it be before we will have a swarm of demagogues in the North, like Fernando Wood, whose office and boast it will be to give passport to Northern men emigrating to the territories, certifying that they are entitled to enter them, and that they are not obnoxious to that peculiar institution which under the flag of our Country and the decision of the Supreme Court has entered there before them. But until that time comes, it remains to be seen, whether the men who have been born and reared under free institutions, and so craven in heart, so forgetful of their descent from fathers who achieved their own freedom, and struck off the shackles from all slaves within their reach; will submit to the doctrine, and accept the belief that their fathers entered into a solemn compact to spread slavery over all the boundless territories thereafter to be acquired by them, and their descendants, and voluntarily agreed that their own chosen institutions should be excluded therefrom. Northern men who consent to such a doctrine, slander and defame their own fathers in their graves, and stand before the world self-disgraced.

Correspondence.

For "*The Rail Splitter.*"

Buchanan on Squatter Sovereignty.

Mr. Buchanan has made a speech in Washington to his beloved followers, in which he labors hard to clear himself of the endorsement he made of Squatter Sovereignty. He says the Cincinnati platform is all he ever endorsed, and shall; *that* document avoided expression regarding the Territories, except at the time of forming a Constitution for State sovreignty and admission into the Union. The Cincinnati platform says in the 1st resolution; "The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of 'Kansas and Nebraska,' as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the 'Slavery question' upon which its great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union." Mr. Buchanan endorsed this article, and it is simply fallacy to say that the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" had no reference to *Territories*, as such. The first section of that act refers exclusively to the time of admission as a State. The 14th section refers to it in its Territorial condition. The 1st section says: "The said Territory shall be received into the Union (as a State) with or without slavery, as their Constitution may provide *at the time* of their admission." This language, though entirely unnecessary, is nevertheless sufficiently explicit to show what Congress intended to say, that at the time of framing a Constitution for admission as a State the people of a Territory could determine the question of slavery for themselves. Now the language of the 14th section of the act is different. It reads: "It being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory, or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people *thereof* perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

This language is certainly strong enough to warrant the assertion that the Democracy did endorse the doctrine that the people of a Territory, like the people of a State, have the right to determine all questions of domestic policy while in their Territorial condition. Now the point we make is this. Mr. Buchanan did endorse the Squatter Sovreignty doctrine of Mr. Douglas in his acceptance of the nomination and his endorsement of the Cincinnati platform, and in his inaugural address, and subsequently, and that the whole Democratic party did the same thing, until the slave owners saw the inconsistency of the thing, and now arise to shirk the question.

The fact is, the Squatter Sovreignty idea of Mr. Douglas is a plain contradiction of the authority of Congress over the Territories; and the Democratic party now see it and are endeavoring to rid themselves of the endorsement they gave it by denying that the Cincinnati platform embraced it. Mr. Buchanan in denying that he ever endorsed it, has only shown another one of his many inconsistencies, and having ruined the Democratic party, he is now desirous of saving himself from the condemnation of the people. The fact is, human slavery is misery, and ought not to be extended into the Territories. The Republican party have set themselves firmly upon this principle, and intend to elect Abraham Lincoln President upon it. The people believe the doctrine that human oppression is inconsistent with the idea of a free government, and are determined to faithfully carry out the great idea embraced in the declaration of rights, upon which our fathers established this government. So look out for a more triumphant victory in November next than the most sanguine has a right to expect, for years to come.

J. W. B.

For "The Rail Splitter."

The principles of the Republican party are founded in right and justice. We believe that all persons are born free. Talk about human beings, being born in slavery. It is sheer nonsence. We believe, that in the rights of life, and liberty, *all persons are created equal.* All persons of reason North and South believe slavery to be an evil both to the white and black races. Why then extend it? why not endeavor to rid the country of an evil? The whole country is racked from one end to the other simply upon the question, "shall slavery be extended into the territories?" In the name of heaven let Congress settle the question forever by re-enacting the Missouri Compromise, and instead of running it at 36. 30 deg. run it at least as far South as "Key West," and the agitation will at once cease. Or else renew the ordinance of 1787, and let it apply to all territories to be acquired, and all countries to be annexed. These measures found their existence in truth and justice. Give us either of them and the Country is safe.

J. W. B.

Douglas on Clay.

Some years ago Douglas was a candidate for Congress, in the 6th Congressional District of Illinois. Hon. David M. Woodson, was his opponent. During the canvass they spoke at Carrolton, and in his speech at that place Douglas used the following language:

"Henry Clay is a black-hearted traitor, and the only American Statesman who ever sold himself for British gold."

In the broad land is there an old line Whig with an honest soul, ready to vote for Douglas. If so you endorse what Douglas said, and slander the dead, whom you so joyously followed when living. Great God, is it possible for old line Whigs to vote for Douglas. By the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he should little be regarded as the sacred promises of Clay. Was Clay, the idol of the old Whigs, a "black-hearted traitor," or is Douglas a liar. Your votes, old Whigs is your verdict on the case.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Hon. Edward Everett in 1841.

On the accession of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency in 1840, he named Hon. Edward Everett for the position of minister to England. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate. Among the votes recorded in favor of confirming the nomination of Mr. Everett is that of Hon. James McPherson Berrien, at that time senator from Georgia. The vote of Mr. Berrien was so violative of the feeling of his constituency that the following resolution was adopted by the Georgia legislature:

Resolved, That the opinions publicly proclaimed by Edward Everett, now minister to England, of the power and obligation of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, to interdict the slave trade between the States, and to refuse the admission into the Union of any territory tolerating slavery, are unconstitutional in their character, subversive of the rights of the South, and if carried out, will destroy this Union; and that the Hon. John McPherson Berrien, in sustaining for an important appointment, an individual holding such obnoxious sentiments, has omitted a proper occasion to give an efficient check to such sentiments, and in so doing has not truly represented the opinions or wishes of the people of Georgia, of either political party.

The above resolution was adopted by the following vote. In the Senate, ayes 40, nays 0. In the House, ayes 101, nays 40.

PROSPECTUS.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1860.

"THE RAIL SPLITTER."

THE unanimous nomination, by the recent National Convention, at Chicago, of Hon. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for next President, and Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice-President of the United States, has been responded to by the masses of the people of the country, with an enthusiasm which shows that these nominations were eminently "fit to be made," and that with these pure, patriotic, and distinguished leaders, the Republican perty, with proper exertions, is about to redeem the Republic from the hands of the "spoilers" of the present national administration.

In this emergency, and with these hopeful prospects, it becomes every lover of his country to seek the post where he may most efficiently serve the good cause, and taking his position, enlist for the war.

After viewing the ground carefully, we have concluded that our post of duty may be best filled by the establishment of a "*live newspaper*" for the campaign, to be called

"THE RAIL SPLITTER,"

and we have accordingly resolved upon such an enterprise. It will perhaps be unnecessary for us to add, that the sole object of our publication will be to advocate, and, if possible, to secure the triumph of the candidates and principles of the Republican party, as selected and laid down by their National Convention. We deem the selection of the candidates eminently wise and proper—to the platform of principles and policy, we yield our unreserved assent and approval, and are fully convinced that they are essential to the redemption of the government from misrule—to the restoration of the material interests of our people to prosperity, and to the preservation of our liberties, and the National Constitution, and Union of the States.

Entertaining these views of the gravity of the issues, the merits of the Candidates and the platform, and the hopefulness of success, we shall devote our whole time and energies to the advocacy and support of these men and measures.

The first number of "The Rail Splitter" will be published about the 20th of June next, and be continued weekly until after the result of the Presidential Election shall be ascertained and announced in in its columns.

All communications on the subject of subscription and business relative to the paper, will be addressed to

CHARLES LEIB,
Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Terms of "The Rail Splitter"—Single copy for the Campaign, (in advance) 50 cents.

NEW-LIGHT DEMOCRACY.

The "Democracy" is the same everywhere—North, South, East, and West. It seeks the ascendency of the same principles, and the success of the same measures, in all sections.—[*Wash. Union.*

The Democrats of the South in the present canvass cannot rely on the old ground of defence and excuse for Slavery, for they seek not merely to maintain it where it is, but to extend it into regions where it is unknown.—[*Richmond Enquirer.*

The "Democracy" is national. It is the same in Maine and Massachusetts that it is in Virginia and South Carolina.—[*Alb. Argus.*

Nor will it avail us aught to show that the negro is most happy and best situated in the condition of slavery. If we stop there, we weaken our cause by the very argument intended to advance it; *for we propose to take into new Territories human beings unfit for liberty, self-government, and equal association with other men. We must go a step further.* We must show that African Slavery is a moral, religious, natural, and probably, in the general, a necessary institution of society.—[*Richmond Enquirer.*

We rejoice in our candidates as national—in our principles as national—the same everywhere.—*Senator Bright.*

Make the laboring man the slave of one man instead of the slave of society, and he would be better off.

Two hundred years of liberty have made white laborers a pauper banditti.

Free society has failed, and that which is not free must be substantial.—*Senator Mason, of Virginia.*

The platform on which we have placed our candidates is no sectional thing. It is broad enough to cover, and does cover, the whole Union. Its principles are the same in the free and in the slave States.—*Senator Hunter.*

Free society is a monstrous abortion, and Slavery the beautiful, healthy, and natural being which they are trying to adopt.

THE SLAVES ARE GOVERNED FAR BETTER THAN THE FREE LABORERS OF THE NORTH. OUR SLAVES ARE NOT ONLY BETTER OFF AS TO PHYSICAL COMFORT THAN FREE LABORERS, BUT THEIR MORAL CONDITION IS BETTER.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

I trust the day will come when the principles of Democracy, as understood and practiced at the South, will prevail over the entire country.—*Senator Evans.*

Men are not born entitled to equal rights. It would be nearer the truth to say that some were born with saddles on their backs, and others booted and spurred to ride them, and the riding does them good.

Life and liberty are not inalienable.

The Declaration of Independence is exuberantly false and aborescently fallacious.—[*Richmond Enquirer.*

Shall the Democratic party fear this issue to oppose the extension of Slavery? No, indeed! THERE IS NOT A SINGLE DEMOCRAT IN THE WHOLE OF THE NORTH OPPOSED TO THE EXTENSION OF SOUTHERN SOCIETY, OR SO-CALLED EXTENSION OF "SLAVERY," and they only await the truth spoken out, and things called by their right names, to sweep the Abolition atmosphere from the Republic, and to bury its besotted tools in the profoundest depths—the lowest possible depth of public contempt.—[*N. Y. Day Book, Dem. paper.*

Slavery exists in Kansas under the Constitution.—*James Buchanan.*

If the Constitution carries Slavery there (in the Territories), without affirmative law, no power on earth can take it away.—*Douglas, at Chicago.*

PASTE THIS IN YOUR HATS!

Judge a Tree by its Fruits!

Clip this out, paste it in your hat, and whenever you hear a Douglasite bragging about Popular Sovereignty, just read it to him. Cram it down his throat if it chokes him.

"It is a part of the history of the country that under this doctrine of non-intervention, this doctrine that you delight to call Squatter Sovereignty, the people of New Mexico have INTRODUCED and PROTECTED slavery in the *whole of that Territory.* Under this doctrine they have CONVERTED a tract of FREE TERRITORY into SLAVE TERRITORY more than *five times the size of the State of New York.* Under this doctrine, slavery has been extended from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California, and from the line of the Republic of Mexico, not only up to 36 deg. 30 min., up to 30 deg—*giving you a degree and a half more slave Territory than you ever claimed.*"—[Douglas's Speech.

OLD TIME DEMOCRACY.

"Your late purchase of an estate, with a view of emancipating the slaves on it, is a generous and noble proof of your humanity. Would to God a like spirit might diffuse itself generally into the minds of the people of this country."—WASHINGTON'S LETTER TO LAFAYETTE.

"I never would have drawn my sword in the cause of America' if I could have conceived that thereby I was helping to found a nation of slaves."—LAFAYETTE.

"One hour of American Slavery is fraught with more misery than ages of that which our fathers rose in rebellion to oppose."

"*I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just,* and that His justice cannot sleep forever. A revolution is among possible events. The Almighty has no attribute which would side with us in such a struggle."—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"It is a debt we owe to the purity of our religion to show that it is at variance with that law which warrants Slavery. Give me Liberty, or give me Death!"—PATRICK HENRY, of Virginia.

"Sir, I envy neither the heart nor the head of that man from the North who rises here to defend slavery on principle.

"I give to my slaves their freedom to which my conscience tells me they are justly entitled. It has a long time been a matter of the deepest regret to me, that the circumstances under which I inherited them, and the obstacles thrown in the way by the laws of the land, have prevented my emancipating them in my life time, which it is my full institution to do in case I can accomplish it."—JOHN RANDOLPH.

"Slavery is contrary to the law of nature and nations.—WILLIAM WIRT.

"Slavery stifles industry and represses enterprise; it is fatal to economy and Providence; it discourages skill, impairs our strength as a community, and poisons morals at their fountain head."—JUDGE GASTON, of North Carolina.

"The earth, which multiplies her productions under the hands of the free born laborer seems to shrink into barrenness under the sweat of the slave."—DR. RUSH.

"So long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by sword, or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rod of free territory to the everlasting curse of human bondage."—HENRY CLAY.

"My opposition to the extension of slavery dates further back than 1844—forty years further back; and as this is a suitable time for a general declaration, and a sort of general conscience delivery, I will say, that my opposition to it dates from 1804, when I was a student at law in the State of Tennessee, and studied the subject of African Slavery in an American book—a Virginia book—Tucker's Edition of Blackstone's Commentaries."—THOMAS H. BENTON.

"Slavery is an atrocious debasement of human nature."—DR. FRANKLIN.

"It is wrong to admit into the Constitution the idea that there can be property in man."—JAMES MADISON.

"We have found that this evil (slavery), has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union, and has been prejudicial to all the States."—JAMES MONROE.

"It would rejoice my very soul, that every one of my fellow-beings was emancipated. We ought to lament and deplore the necessity of holding our fellow-men in bondage. Believe me I shall honor the Quakers for their noble efforts to abolish slavery."—PATRICK HENRY.

Advertisements.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging, by the day or week, on reasonable terms, at 149 State Street, Chicago. E. ALEXANDER.

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Situations procured.

WANTED, a good boy, about 15 or 16 years of age, apply at this Office.

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GINS AND WINES.
Old Rye, Bourbon and Malt Whisky.

Manufacturers of Rectified Whiskey and Domestic Liquors.

Agents for Lill & Diversy's Stock and Pale Cream Ale, Lager Beer, Porter and Brown Stout, and Rectified Malt Vinegar.

No. 179 South Water Street, corner LaSalle Street. Orders for Ale, Lager Beer and Porter, if left at our Store, will receive prompt attention.

CIRCULAR.—We would ask respectfully to call your attention to our Stock of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, and superior quality of Old Kentucky Bourbon, Monongahela, Rye and Malt Whisky.

Our Stock is replenished almost entirely anew, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices for cash, or to prompt and responsible parties on favorable terms.

Wholesale dealers will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine our Liquors before buying. Hotels and Saloons supplied in such quantities and packages as they may require.

Apothecaries, Invalids and Private Families may rely implicitly upon getting a pure article of Wines and Liquors, packed and shipped by Express, to any part of the country. Samples sent by Express when desired. Letters enquiring prices and terms promptly replied to. Especial attention given to all orders for Lill & Diversy's Stock and Pale Cream Ale, Lager Beer, Porter and Brown Stout. A superior article in quarter and half barrels put up expressly for family use.

Orders for Rectified Whisky and Ale must be accompanied with the money.

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☞ Call and see our Patent Traveling Bags; Ladies' Saratoga Trunks, with the new Bonnet Box. Trunks of all kinds, sizes and prices to correspond with the times.

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B. F. CHASE,
SIGN PAINTER,
109 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

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WANTED TO EXCHANGE A LOT and TWO NEW HOUSES on West side—upon which there is an encumbrance of $700, for an unincumbered residence lot.

Apply at 101 Washington St.,—Room No. 6 up stairs, or Post Office Box 3790.
June 23d, 1860.

WANTED immediately, at 247 Hubbard Street, West Side, a Swedish or German Girl, from 18 to 16 years of age, to take the care of a child and assist in house work.

EVERY FAMILY WANTS
A Sewing Machine.
(DOUBLED THREADED.)
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS!

Prices: No. 1, $25; No. 2, $30; No. 3, $35. Manufacturing Machines, $35 to $40.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. Manufactured and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices within the reach of every family, and adapted to all kinds of coarse and fine work.

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CHICAGO SEWING MACHINE CO.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. Which have the highest testimonials and certificates in their favor form families and the public press. They will run backward or forward, making a smooth and elastic stitch on all kinds of fabric, by
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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. Our Machines run with a *rubber friction wheel,* doing away with the stretching and annoyance of a belt or band—desideratum which has long been sought for. Our Machines have a straight needle and a guard to prevent breaking, thus requiring dot more than one needle in six months common use. Made by
CHICAGO SEWING MACHINE CO.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. So simple in their construction that a child of twelve years can work them with ease. We warrant the seam secure though every third stitch be cut; they make 96 stitches per inch, stronger and handsomer than any sewing done by hand. Sold by
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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. That with Hem, Stitch, Fell, Gather, Embroider and make two different stitches on the same machine; embodying all the improvements of the age at prices varying from $25 to $40 each, made and sold by
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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. Our Machines are used throughout the country, giving satisfaction to all who use them, and are, undoubtedly, the most economical, best made, and cheapest in use. A person thoroughly acquainted with the construction and operation of all kinds of Sewing Machines will always be in attendance, and ready to serve all who wish for information in regard to our machine, at
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FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

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Night Express leaves 9:15 p. m., Sundays excepted, arrives 5:50 a. m., Mondays excepted.

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G. C. HAMMOND, Gen'l Sup't.
Chicago, April 7th, 1860.

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Direct route to Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, LaCrosse, St. Paul, Fon du Lac, and Oshkosh.

Express Passenger Trains leave at 9:45 a. m., making all connections with Milwaukee & Mississippi and LaCross roads.

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9:30 p. m.—For Freeport, Janesville, Madison, and Prairie du Chien.

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9:45 a. m. and 9:30 p. m. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, Beloit, Janesville, and intermediate places.

4:00 p. m. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Beloit and Janesville.

5:30 p. m. for Geneva, Elgin, and intermediate places.

☞ Passengers for McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake, and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 p. m. train.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

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1860 *Summer Arrangement.* **1860**

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Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York, and the New England States and Canadas.

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